

The extent of the overflow along the Guadalupe River is shown in fig. 2.

Freshets occurred on April 7 throughout the drainage basin of the San Antonio River, but there was no extensive overflows along this stream.

Much damage resulted to agricultural interests throughout the greater portion of southwest Texas from beating and washing rains. Reports indicate that the greatest proportion of crops planted (mostly cotton) destroyed both by excessive rains and overflows was as follows in the counties named: Bastrop, three-fourths; Bexar, one-fourth; Caldwell, three-fourths; Comal, one-third; Colorado, one-half; Fayette, one-fourth; Guadalupe, one-half; Gonzales, one-third; Karnes, one-fourth; Matagorda, one-fourth; and Wilson, one-half. With average weather the crops can be replanted sufficiently early to mature a good yield should a favorable season prevail.

FLOODS IN THE BRAZOS VALLEY.

The rainfall chart, fig. 1, shows excessive rains throughout the upper portion of the drainage basin of the Brazos River. These rains filled the upper portion of the river nearly bank full. This volume of water moved slowly southward and reached the central portion of the drainage basin of the Brazos in the third decade of April. During this time general rains fell throughout the State, which maintained the Brazos River at a high stage. On April 27 and 28 excessive rains fell throughout the Brazos drainage basin, which, with the volume of water already in the river, caused a flood which approached closely to that of last July. The crest of this flood has not yet (May 15) passed out at the mouth of the river, but is in Brazoria County, where the water is within 1.8 feet of the highest water of the flood of July, 1899. A report covering the Brazos River flood of April 28 to May 15, 1900, will be prepared and forwarded for publication in the MONTHLY WEATHER REVIEW for May, 1900.

RECENT PAPERS BEARING ON METEOROLOGY.

W. F. R. PHILLIPS, in charge of Library, etc.

The subjoined list of titles has been selected from the contents of the periodicals and serials recently received in the library of the Weather Bureau. The titles selected are of papers or other communications bearing on meteorology or cognate branches of science. This is not a complete index of the meteorological contents of all the journals from which it has been compiled; it shows only the articles that appear to the compiler likely to be of particular interest in connection with the work of the Weather Bureau:

Meteorologische Zeitschrift. Wien. Band 17.

Bjerknes, V. Das dynamische Princip der Cirkulationsbewegungen in der Atmosphäre. P. 145.

Danckelman, A. v. Klima von Neu-Guinea. P. 157.

— Vereinsnachrichten. P. 165.

— Dr. Joseph Krist. P. 167.

— Ausserordentlicher Schneefall in Wien und Umgebung. P. 169.

Erk, —. Die wissenschaftlichen Ballonfahrten am 3 Oktober 1899. P. 171.

— Wirksamkeit des Hagelschiessens auf unterkühlte Tröpfchen. P. 173.

Ecker, Stefan. Haloerscheinungen. P. 174.

Gockel, A. Luftelektricität und Temperatur. P. 175.

Möller, A. Ueber Umbildung von Cumuluswolken. P. 176.

Suring, R. Verschiedene Arten von Haufenwolken. P. 177.

Flogel, Dr. Bildung von Cumulus-Wolken durch eine Feuersbrunst. P. 179.

Hann, J. Haufenwolken über einer Feuersbrunst Leuchtende Nachtwolken. P. 182.

Koppen, W. Hauptsätze über die Temperaturvertheilung in der Erdatmosphäre. P. 182.

Mack, K. Eine ungewöhnliche Luftspiegelung. P. 187.

— Meteorologische Beobachtungen im Innern von China. P. 189.

Petermann's Mitteilungen. Gotha. 46 Band.

Pettersson, O. Die Wasserzirkulation im Nordatlantischen Ozean. (Schluss). P. 81.

Nature. London. Vol. 61.

Rötch, A. L. The eclipse wind. P. 589.

Clayton, H. H. Recent Exploration in the Upper Air and its bearing on the Theory of Cyclones. P. 611.

Himmel und Erde. Berlin. 12 Jahrg.

Hapke. Die Warmwasserteiche an der Westküste Norwegens. P. 316.

Geographical Journal. London. Vol. 15.

Schott, G. Oceanographical and Meteorological Work of the German "Valdivia" Expedition. P. 518.

Ciel et Terre. Bruxelles. 21me Année.

Zeugner, C. V. La Météorologie électrodynamique et son application à la prévision des grandes perturbations atmosphérique. P. 109.

Sitzungsberichte der Kaiserlichen Preussischen Akademie der Wissenschaften. Berlin. 1900.

Betzold, W. v. Zur Thermodynamik der Atmosphäre. P. 356.

Archives des Sciences Physiques et Naturelles. Genève. 4 Période. Tome 9.

Gautier, R. Observations météorologiques faites aux fortifications de Saint Maurice pendant l'année 1898. (Suite et fin). P. 334.

Das Wetter. Berlin. 17 Jahrg.

Assman, R. Die Sonnenstrahlung. P. 81.

OBSERVATIONS AT HONOLULU.

Through the kind cooperation of Mr. Curtis J. Lyons, Meteorologist to the Government Survey, the monthly report of meteorological conditions at Honolulu is now made partly in accordance with the new form, No. 1040, and the arrangement of the columns, therefore, differs from those previously published.

Meteorological observations at Honolulu, March, 1900.

The station is at 21° 18' N., 157° 50' W.

Pressure is corrected for temperature and reduced to sea level, and the gravity correction, -0.06, has been applied.

The average direction and force of the wind and the average cloudiness for the whole day are given unless they have varied more than usual, in which case the extremes are given. The scale of wind force is 0 to 12, or Beaufort scale. Two directions of wind, or values of wind force or amounts of cloudiness, connected by a dash, indicate change from one to the other.

The rainfall for twenty-four hours has always been measured at 10:29 p. m., not 1 p. m., Greenwich time, on the respective dates.

The rain gage, 8 inches in diameter, is 1 foot above ground. Thermometer, 9 feet above ground. Ground is 43 feet, and the barometer 50 feet above sea level.

Date.	Pressure at sea level	Temperature.		During twenty-four hours preceding 1 p. m., Greenwich time, or 2:29 a. m., Honolulu time.						Total rainfall at 1 p. m., local time.				
				Temperature.	Means.	Wind.		Sea-level pressures.						
		Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Dew-point.	Relative humidity.	Prevailing direction.	Force.	Average cloudiness.				
1.....	*	29.98	70	50.5	78	68	58.5	68	ne.	4	4	30.04	29.94	0.02
2.....	29.98	70	52	77	68	55.0	60	nne.	4-2	4	30.02	29.94	0.02	
3.....	29.94	71	63.5	78	66	58.7	63	ne.	4	5	30.01	29.90	0.00	
4.....	29.99	66	64	80	70	61.7	71	ne.	3	7	30.05	29.95	0.08	
5.....	29.98	63	62	81	64	63.5	78	ne.	3	3	30.04	29.94	0.25	
6.....	29.98	66	63	79	68	63.5	78	w.	1	3-8	30.00	29.87	0.00	
7.....	29.89	67	65	79	65	64.7	75	sw.	1	4-10	29.98	29.84	0.00	
8.....	29.89	68	66	73	67	66.5	81	sw.	3	9	29.98	29.85	0.15	
9.....	29.90	60	57.5	80	66	66.3	80	sw-w.	3	1	24.94	29.83	0.01	
10....	29.95	59	57	78	60	56.3	66	w.	3-0	2-4	29.98	29.86	0.00	
11....	29.90	63	59.5	76	59	57.3	72	sw-s.	2	2-5	29.99	29.90	0.00	
12....	29.80	72	57	78	60	59.3	67	w-sw.	3	4	29.94	29.82	0.06	
13....	29.85	59	55.5	79	66	60.7	66	w.	4	8-0	29.87	29.78	0.00	
14....	29.90	61	59	78	59	55.3	65	sw.	3-1	1-5-1	29.98	29.84	0.00	
15....	29.98	61	58	78	60	56.7	71	sw.	2-0	3	30.08	29.90	0.00	
16....	29.93	68	65	80	60	58.7	70	sw.	1-0	4	30.06	29.93	0.00	
17....	29.96	66	68.5	81	66	68.3	72	sw.	2	3-6	30.01	29.98	0.02	
18....	30.00	68	65.5	79	65	62.0	68	n-ne.	0-3	3	30.05	29.98	0.60	
19....	30.02	71	65	78	66	64.0	77	ne.	0-3	10-5	30.06	29.97	0.01	
20....	30.00	73	65	80	66	62.3	65	ne.	3	3-7	30.07	29.97	0.05	
21....	30.04	72	65.5	78	70	61.5	63	ne.	3-5	5	30.08	29.98	0.24	
22....	30.03	72	65	78	68	62.5	66	ne.	5	4	30.09	30.00	0.07	
23....	30.04	73	66.5	80	70	62.7	67	ene.	5	5	30.09	30.00	0.02	
24....	30.02	73	65	79	72	62.3	67	ene.	4	4	30.11	30.01	0.00	
25....	30.03	73	66	79	72	60.5	61	ne.	4	5	30.12	30.08	0.05	
26....	29.98	68	64	79	72	61.3	64	ne.	4	4	30.06	29.97	0.01	
27....	29.98	71	63.5	81	68	61.0	64	ne.	2-4	1	30.01	29.90	0.00	
28....	29.95	71	64.5	81	71	60.0	61	nne.	3	2	30.00	29.90	0.00	
29....	29.96	65	68	82	70	62.0	68	ne.	3-0	4	30.02	29.90	0.00	
30....	29.97	69	62.5	80	64	63.3	77	s.	1	4	30.04	29.94	0.00	
31....	29.97	62	58.5	79	63	57.7	61	nne.	3	1	30.04	29.95	0.00	
<i>Sums.</i>												1.67		
Means.	29.955	67.5	64.5	79.1	65.7	61.0	68.6	.....	2.2	4.3	30.02	29.92	....
Departure.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	-0.5	-4.0	.....	-0.3	.....	.....	-1.60	

Mean temperature for March, 1900 ($6+2+9+8=21.8$) = 71.8°; normal is 70.6°. Mean pressure for March ($9+3+2=29.97$) = 29.97. Mean pressure for March ($9+3+2=29.97$) = 29.97.